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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

For the Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:--In my last there was mention made of the little pound bearers bringing a present to the Pastor of the Moravian Church, and some friends who witnessed it expressed a wish to see what they said, in the *Press*. Hence, at my request, the gentleman who got it up, kindly furnished me a copy, and I send it, believing that you will readily gratify their desire.

So also the address of the little girl (prepared by a lady) who found the box under the tree containing the cakes, and the cup and saucer, for the Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Roberts. If it is somewhat lengthy; if you will put it in the paper we won't trouble you any more on this score till next Christmas. C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., Jan. 21, 1877.

The Pound Bearers.

BY A GENTLEMAN.

I. Sallie Lee Kerner. 1 *lb. of Rice.*

A happy band of children we,
Before you now we come,
To celebrate the precious gift
Of God's beloved Son.
The word of endless life you bear,
Is far above all price;
In token of my gratitude,
Here is a pound of *rice*.

II. DeWitt Hayman. 1 *lb. of Coffee.*

The prophets of old,
This joyous day foretold,
But saw not all the glory,
Of the sweet cross-made story.
The theme was left for thee,
To tell it unto me;
And in return I'm happy,
To offer thee a pound of *coffee*.

III. Minnie Hendricks. 1 *lb. of Sugar.*

It honors God to honor those
Who labor at God's altar;
So let these willing hands of mine,
Present a pound of *sugar*.

IV. Martha McCoin. 1 *lb. of Ginger.*

You say our neighbor we must love,
And kindly treat the stranger;
What more can love do than to give?
Please take a pound of *Ginger*.

V. Viola Stafford. 1 *lb. of Pepper.*

I've heard you speak of a glorious day—
The wedding feast of the Lamb,
When all the saints in bridal array,
Before the Bridegroom shall stand,
Hoping that we may by and by
Meet at the Marriage supper,
Accept from one so small as I,
A single pound of *pepper*.

VI. Henry Kerner. 1 *lb. of Starch.*

You say this world's a battle field,
And we must fight to win a crown,
But not the spear or sword to wield,
To spill man's blood upon the ground:
But guided by the law of love,
In peace take up the faithful march,
And in each act our kindness prove—
Then I'll present a pound of *starch*.

VII. Tilly Harmon. 1 *can of Peaches.*

In prayers and tears and heartfelt griefs,
The preacher goes and prenches,
And for the bread of life he spends,
Some scarcely give a pound of *peaches*.

VIII. Little Niece, Carrie Hughes. 1 *lb. of Candy.*

I don't know much of Bible truth,
But the Word and Church are handy;
And since I know I'll get it back,
I'll give a pound of *candy*.

IX. Naomi Kerner. 1 *lb. of Honey.*

Some say that preachers prench for fame;
Some say they preach for money,
But precious little do they get—
Please take a pound of *honey*.

X. Cora Hendrix. 1 *lb. of Stationery.*

We're told that God's own holy Word,
By holy men of old written;
That He through grace taught them speak
Of Jesus, who for us was smitten.
The pen is then a mighty power
Against the world's great adversary,
So let me help you this glad hour,
With a pound of *stationery*.

XI. Lizzie Shields. 1 *lb. of Nails.*

Truth coming from the heart
Attended by God's spirit,
Will make the conscience smart,
And clinches like a rivet.
The word you preach like leaven,
In faithful hearts prevails,
Binding them to heaven,
As wood is bound by nails.
A pound of *nails* I now present,
Simply as a compliment.

XII. Willie Lindsay. 2 *Horse-Shoes.*

I toil with others, labors your star stand,
As cheerful as any in the pound-giving band:
I trust you're as glad as I am to-night,
To see us all here in such joyous plight:
But still we expect a happier time
When we meet your Savior and mine,
By the river of life in the "sunbright clime."
I've heard you speak of a city so fair,
That my roving heart almost leaps to be there;
And since rough steeps must be trodden to Zion,
Allow me to give you two pounds of *iron*.

XIII. Mary McCoin. 1 *lb. of Salt.*

A little gift I also bring;
The Widow's mite we're taught,
Was pleasing in the sight of God;
So here's a pound of *salt*.

XIV. Jimmie Kerner. 1 *peck of Apples.*

I hardly know what preaching means,
But something good I 'spec';
So I will do the *most of all*,
Here's *apples* by the *peck*.

BY A LADY.

Recited by Cora Hendrix.

O ho! just see what I have found
Right here at the foot of this tree,
It must have been left by old Santa Claus,
I hope it is something for me.

Perhaps it is something for all of the school,
But I ought to claim it as mine,
For I found it first, and I have the best right,
Oh dear! I can't break the twine.

Here, quick, Dr. Lindsay, please lend me your knife,
Oh, dear! I am in such a flurry,
What makes me so awkward and my fingers so crazy,
When I am in such a terrible hurry?

Well now after working and fussing enough
I've at last got this curious box open,
Why it's nothing but cotton! No; 'tis a doll all packed up.
Oh my! I hope it ain't broken.

Why look! it's a vase, and here is another
Just as near alike as two peas,
They're the same heights, the same color and all,
To believe me, just look if you please.

And here's *J. C. Roberts* put down on a card,
Why the present at last ain't for me,
And four lines flourished off on the other side,
I wonder what else that can be.

Here I'll read: "Mr. Roberts, don't value this gift,
As you'd reckon by cents or by dollars,
But accept it, we ask, as a token of love,
From the Sunday-school teachers and scholars.

Recited by Tillie Harmon.

Cora has given you vases,
But they handed this cup to me;
And told me to ask you to have it
For the use of your coffee and tea.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS OR DUNKARDS;

WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR OF BRETHREN AT WORK.

[The following has been carefully compiled from such documents as were in our possession, and considering the limited time allotted for its preparation is about as complete as we could well make it. It may not be amiss to remark that the arrangement of the article, as well as some of its contents, is the same as was published in an Eastern secular paper several years ago. Newspapers generally, are at liberty to copy this article, and perhaps, it would be a good idea, if our readers would have it published in their county papers and thus give to the world a more perfect knowledge of us as a people. Many editors will willingly do so if requested.]

At the present time, there are in the United States, about one hundred thousand people, whose religious faith and practice are very imperfectly understood by the generality of the American readers, and in Europe very little is known of them. Many papers have gone forth purporting to give a full and correct account of their religious tenets and some of their peculiar principles—but so far, have been quite vague and often very incorrect. This article can be strictly relied upon as being correct, and is likely the most complete account of that people that has yet been published, and is intended to set forth some of their arguments by which they defend their faith and practice, along with many of their peculiarities for which they are noted.

THE NAME.

In history they are generally known by the name *German Baptists*, but more commonly among outsiders *Dunkers*, or as it is more generally spoken *Dunkards*. The latter, however, are nick-names, derived from a German word meaning *to dip*, and is somewhat expressive of their manner of baptizing. Among themselves they are known as Brethren, taken from the declaration of Christ on a certain occasion when he said: "All ye are brethren" (Matt. 23: 8). The

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

of this reformatory movement dates from the year 1708, having taken its rise in Germany about that time, in a portion of country where Baptists are said to have been wholly unknown. Some eight persons in number, who had been bred Presbyterians, except one who was a Lutheran, became much dissatisfied with the then prevailing religious principles of the day, consorted together in order to prayerfully read the Bible and comfort one another, and if possible, find the old path and walk therein, for as yet they knew not that there were any Baptist churches in existence.

After a careful study of the sacred word, they were fully convinced that faith and strict obedience in all things, laid down in the perfect law of liberty, were essential to salvation, and agreed to "obey from the heart that form of doctrine once delivered unto the saints." Consequently in the year 1708, they all repaired to the river Eder, Schwarzenau, and were buried with Christ in Baptism. They all were baptized by trine immersion, organized themselves into a church, and chose Alexander Mack for their minister. Though Alexander Mack was chosen as their first minister, yet the church has never recognized him as the *originator* of either their faith or practice.

They soon found rapidly, their doctrine spread far and wide, and soon excited the hatred of persecution by which they were driven from place to place, till the year 1719, when they commenced emigrating to America, and settled in the vicinity of Philadelphia and German town. In 1729 nearly the whole church found helbon quietly settled down in the western world. Among these was their first preacher, Alexander Mack, though formerly a man of considerable property, was now poor in this world's goods, yet rich in grace and knowledge. He quietly settled himself on a small lot near Germantown, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He did not live long to enjoy the quietude of a home in the new world, but only six years after his arrival in America, he closed his labors on earth. And now in the Brethren's public burying ground in Germantown, the stranger is shown the spot where rests the remains of this humble and venerable reformer. He is said to have been a man of great piety, and exercised a good influence in his own family. All his sons united, with the church in their seventeenth year, and some of them lived to be useful men in their Master's cause.

It may be proper to observe that all the Dunkards in America have sprung from the little band of eight souls, who started up in Germany in the year 1708, and that, too, in a portion of the country where no Baptist had lived in the memory of man, and even now, none exist there. Most all reformatory movements have usually been introduced and kept up by some one of great influence and talent, but not so in this. This movement was put on foot by men and women who occupied humble positions in life, and consequently, at the head of the organization, is no man to whom the body can appeal for human authority or precedent, and hence in all their faith and practice, they are under the necessity of appealing directly to the Scriptures, the only infallible source of correct information, for all their authority in religious practices.

This little leaven has spread itself far and wide till now nearly every State and Territory has its members. They are however, most numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.

But while the present organization dates its history from the movement in Germany, the careful reader will observe that the rise of their faith and practice generally is hid in the remote depths of Christian antiquity.

PRESENT CONDITION.

Owing to the fact that they have never published any denominational statistics, it is somewhat difficult to determine their exact number. Those however, who are acquainted with the entire body, state that their number is not far from one hundred thousand. As this estimate was made several years ago it is likely short of their number, for in various localities they have increased in numbers very fast, and it is perhaps safe to place their number considerably above one hundred thousand.

WEALTH AND OCCUPATION.

The larger majority of them are farmers, and where they settle to any great extent they are sure to make a well improved country. Many of them are mechanics, while a small number are professional men. Such a thing as a Dunkard lawyer is wholly unknown. They are usually in good circumstances, and many of them are men of considerable wealth. As it is a part of their religion to inculcate industry and frugality, abstaining from all extravagance and worldly display, they are likely to become in possession of property. By abstaining from superfluities of all kinds they not only improve their health and increase their wealth, but set before the world a good example of plainness and frugality.

THEIR CREED.

They have no written creed, save the New Testament, which they regard as the only rule of their religious faith and practice. They consider this to be all that was used by the primitive Christians in the first century, and by virtue of the same is sufficient now. The minutes of their Annual Councils are published, from year to year; this by not a few is innocently regarded as their discipline, but they do not regard it as such, but receive it as advice from those who are assembled on that occasion.—Lately they have collected and published all the Minutes of their Annual Councils and bound them in book form.

FAITH AND PRACTICE.

They believe in the Trinity—that there are three divine persons or powers in the God-head. They accept the entire Old and New Testaments as being of divine inspiration, and strongly contend for a literal interpretation of the same, as we would interpret the language of other books, so far as it may appear in harmony with the general tenor of the Bible. They believe in future rewards and punishments—that the wicked, those who willfully disobey the gospel, "shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal" (Matt. 26: 26.)

They believe that idiots, all infants, and persons who die before they arrive at the years of knowledge—to know good from evil—will be saved without obedience, being sufficiently atoned for by the death of Christ. They are, however, strong opposers of infant Baptism, believing like the Baptists in general, that baptism is intended for believers only, and as infants cannot believe, and are not required to do so, they are perfectly safe without it. It is further believed by them that baptism in connection with faith and repentance is for the "remission of sins" (Acts 2: 38,) *i. e.* actual sins committed—and as the children have committed no *actual* sin against the law of which they know nothing, they are fit subjects for heaven without being baptized. It being further maintained that baptism is "the answer of a good conscience towards God" (1st Pet. 3: 21) cannot apply to children, as they know nothing of baptism and cannot, therefore, have any conscience in the matter.

Faith, repentance and baptism are considered essential to salvation and remission of sins. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." "He that believeth not shall be damned." "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." "Repent and be baptized every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins." "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." None are recognized as members until after baptism.

TRINE IMMERSION.

First in order of the ordinances is baptism, which is to be observed immediately after the exercise of true repentance, according to the command "Repent and be baptized." The mode of baptism is peculiar, is called trine immersion, and their general service attending it is as follows: At the water-side they all kneel down—especially the applicant and the administrator—and the administrator then offers up a short prayer to God. This being over, they both go down into the water to a proper depth and the applicant kneels down. The administrator then asks the following questions, all of which the applicant answers in the affirmative: "Dost thou believe that Jesus Christ is the son of God, and that he has brought from heaven a saving gospel? Dost thou willingly renounce Satan, with all his pernicious ways, and all the sinful pleasures of this world? Dost thou covenant with God, in Christ Jesus, to be faithful until death?" Then he proceeds—"Upon this, thy confession of faith, which thou hast made before God and these witnesses, thou shalt, for the remission of sins, be baptized in the name of the Father," *(then bends the applicant forward till he is wholly immersed)* "and of the Son," *(dipping him the second time)* "and of the Holy Ghost," *(dipping him the third time.)* After this, and while the applicant is yet kneeling, the administrator lays his hands on the applicant's head and offers up a short prayer to God in his behalf. Baptism makes the recipient a member of the Church and is never repeated for the same individual. Excommunication does not impair the validity of the baptism, so that they can be received again on proper repentance and reformation, without the readministration of the ordinance.

In defence of their practice it is maintained by them that the commission—"Baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," is very elliptical, and when filled up agreeable with the rules of the English as well as the Greek language, will read as follows: "Baptizing them into the name of the Father, and *baptizing them into the name of the* Son, and *baptizing them into the name of the* Holy Ghost." This is claimed to be the grammatical import of the language, and is amply sustained by all the *ancient* Greeks of Christian antiquity who have written on the subject. It may be in place to remark that Chrysostom, the most renowned Greek scholar of antiquity, and who lived and wrote in the fourth century, says: "Christ delivered to his disciples one baptism in three immersions of the body, when he said unto them, 'go teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.'" The Greek portion of Christendom, who received the gospel directly from the apostles themselves, to this day, amid all their speculations and ceremonies, still retain the use of three-fold immersion, which is an unanswerable argument in defense of the antiquity of the trine immersion as now practiced by the German Baptists. As they believe in the Trinity—that there are three persons in one God-head, they maintain that there should also be three actions in the one baptism. Their method is invariable performed by the

FORWARD MOTION

of the body in the water believing that backward immersion is a human invention, and cannot be traced beyond its origin among the English Baptists in the sixteenth century (Judson on Baptism, p. 112.) They hold that as baptism is an act of obedience, like all other obedience, must be forward and not backward, and being in *the likeness of Christ's death*, which took place on the cross where he bowed his head (forward) they in like manner must bow forward in the water.

FEET-WASHING

Next in order is the ordinance of feet washing. The authority is from the incident of Christ washing his disciples feet, narrated in John 13. They believe the command in the 14th and 15th verses of this chapter to be as literally binding as the commands elsewhere for the observance of the communion. It is observed as a preparation for the Lovefeast and communion, according to the statement of Christ to Peter in the 10th verse. In the observance of the ordinance the brethren wash the feet of the brethren only, and the sisters of the sisters. The sexes never, under any circumstances, wash the feet of each other, as has been sometimes charged. Everything connected with the ordinance is done decently and in order. It is observed at every Love-feast and communion.

LOVE-FEAST.

Next is the Love-feast. The authority for this is predicated upon the fact that before Christ instituted the communion, on the night of his betrayal he first partook of a supper with his disciples. They make this a real meal. There is no limit as to kind or quality of food. The only requirement is, that it be a real supper.—After this, immediately preceding the communion, is the salutation of the kiss, which they claim was observed by the apostles and the Christian churches following them. In this ordinance the brethren salute each other, and the sisters the same. The sexes do not interchange salutations.

THE COMMUNION.

In the observance of the communion, which is the ordinance next in order, the sisters all have their heads covered with plain caps, and the brethren with hands uncovered. Thanks are given both for the bread and wine. The minister breaks the bread to the brethren, and they to each other. The minister breaks to the sisters also, but they do not break to each other; and the same is the case in passing wine.—The communion and its attendant ordinances are always observed at night, as this was the hour of their institution by Christ. It is observed usually once or twice a year in every church.

ANOINTING THE SICK.

In addition to these ordinances is that of the laying on of hands and anointing the sick with oil, founded on James 5: 14, 15. It is done only at the request of the sick person, and always by an elder if one is within reach, but if it is not possible to secure the presence of an elder, the ordinance is then administered by a minister. To perform this ceremony two are always required.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The Church government is republican in form. Each church has its council, to which all matters of difference and questions of difficulty must first be submitted. If not settled here they are carried to the council of the district. These districts generally include about twenty churches, sometimes less, and the council is composed of delegates from each church. If not settled here, and is a matter of general interest, it is taken to the National Council or Conference, but no local matter is allowed to come up before that body. In some cases the National Council appoints persons to confer with the local councils, and in this way assists in the settlement of difficult cases.

The National Conference is composed of two delegates from each district. One of the two serves on the standing committee, which has important offices to perform, and the other attends more particularly to the matters before the conference.

But while these delegates constitute the official conference, opportunity is given to all members present to speak and participate in the proceedings.

In the lower councils all matters are decided by vote, and sisters are allowed the same privileges as the brethren in this respect, but in the National Conference the decisions are by common consent, and the sisters do not participate in the official deliberations.

The special object of this National Conference is to decide matters for which no "Thus saith the Lord" can be found. Questions naturally arise which cannot be decided by reference to the Bible teachings, and the object of this Annual Conference is to take all such questions into consideration and decide upon them. A clerk keeps a careful record of all the proceedings, and at the close the record is printed and sent to each church, and becomes the final authority, so far as advice is concerned, on all the subjects considered.

THEIR MODE OF WORSHIP

does not differ materially from that of other people, save in the use of the Lord's prayer, which they repeat at the end of each prayer.—In case two ministers are together one offers up a prayer and the other repeats the Lord's prayer. Meeting generally opens with singing and prayer, after which a chapter is read. Then follows preaching by one or more of the ministers present. If no minister is present the meeting is generally conducted by one of the deacons. The services are closed in the same way they are opened, by singing and prayer.—They do not use the benediction. The minister usually says: "We are dismissed in the name of the Lord," or some similar phrase.

During services the sisters are required to have their heads covered with a plain covering, in compliance with Paul who says, "It is a shame for a woman to pray or prophesy with her head uncovered." The men keep their heads uncovered at all times during services.

MINISTERS AND ELDERS.

Ministers are selected by the vote of the whole church, brethren and sisters, regardless of age. In this way the church labors to secure a minister of proper gifts to preach the word. After he has labored sufficiently long in his calling to give full proof of his ministry, he is then advanced to what they call the *second degree* and is given privilege to make and fill appointments, baptize, solemnize marriages, &c. Their Elders, who hold the highest position among them, are chosen from ministers in the second degree. They are set apart by the laying on of hands. In addition to ministers and elders they have deacons, whose duty it is to wait on table during communion, visit the sick, see that they are cared for, and help the elders keep the church in order generally. No salaries, as a rule, are given to their ministers or elders, though they maintain it the duty of the church to help them when they need it the same as other members. They are not required to give up lawful business pursuits in order to carry on the ministry. A church usually has several ministers, but the elder is always the presiding officer of the church to which he belongs.

PECULIARITIES.

They have many peculiarities which they strictly observe. It is to some extent their intention to be a "peculiar people," believing it both a privilege and a duty. They are non-resistants and will not bear arms under any circumstances. They believe in implicit obedience to the Government. They do not generally take a very active part in politics. They do not approve of going to law against persons not members of their church, and will not allow one member to go to law against another, on any pretext whatever. All matters between members, of whatever kind, must be settled in the church councils. They have no peculiarities of speech, use no titles, and avoid by-words. The terms "Brother" and "Sister" are very general among them. They never recognized slavery, nor at any time allowed any person interested in or upholding it to become or continue a member of their Church. Their record on this subject is very commendable.—They have no peculiar views concerning marriage, and do not restrict their members to their own Church. They are strongly opposed to secret societies of every grade and order, and make membership in them a cause for excommunication.

Their manner of salutation is that of a kiss, in compliance with the instructions of Paul and Peter, who teach to salute all the brethren with a kiss of charity. In this particular the sexes do not mingle, believing the house of the Lord to be a house of order.

DRESS.

The prevailing style of dress among them is somewhat similar to that of the Friends, they are generally able to recognize each other by their dress, and have for many years had that order among them, and it may be worthy of note here to remark that all the congregation that hold to that order are still plain in their manner of dressing. The fundamental principle among them is that of entire plainness and abstaining from all useless ornaments. No jewelry, or anything merely for ornament is allowed.

TEMPERANCE.

On the subject of temperance they are the strongest of teetotalers and claim to be the oldest temperance society in the United States. They forbid the use of all alcoholic or malt liquors as a beverage, in public or private, and have a decision of the National Conference that it shall be a cause for excommunication. They permit the use of it for strictly medicinal and mechanical purposes only. They go further than this, and forbid members to be in any way interested in the traffic in liquors of any kind, or to sell any grain or other article used in spirituous liquors to any manufacturer or to any person that will use it for manufacturing purposes. They would not, under any circumstances, hold a saloon keeper as a member of the church.

THE POOR.

They make ample provision for the support of their own poor, and never allow them to receive aid from town or county where the congregation is able to support them. All their indigent are well cared for, and suffering from poverty among them is effectually prevented, as should be the case in every religious denomination.

LITERATURE.

They publish several periodicals, and a few standard works, but admit themselves to be deficient in a proper Church literature, but how that the want is felt and acknowledged, active measures will probably be taken to supply it, and give to the Church the means of information concerning their past and present history and Church polity, and give also to the public an opportunity for more extensive and correct information concerning the denomination than is yet accessible. They now have published among them two weeklies and several monthlies. Though deficient in literature, they have among them some men of considerable learning, and are doing a noble work in reforming the people and converting the world. Their doctrine is spreading rapidly, and should they as a religious body, continue to advocate and practice plainness in all things, and oppose the superfluities and vanities of the world and live close to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, they are destined to become a leading order among the American people.

The following

BRIEF SUMMARY

of their doctrine embodies the leading features of their faith and practice:

They recognize the New Testament as the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

And maintain that the sovereign, unmerited, unsolicited grace of God, is the only *source* of pardon, and

That the vicarious sufferings and meritorious works of Christ are the only *price* of pardon:

That Faith, Repentance and Baptism, are *conditions* of pardon, and hence for the remission of sins.

That the Holy Scriptures teach but *one valid baptism*, and that is the immersion of a truly penitent believer, three times, face-forward, as taught in Matthew, 28: 19, and also maintain that this method was the general practice of all Christendom during the first centuries of the Christian church:

That Feet-washing, as taught in John 13, is a divine command to be observed in the church:

That the Lord's Supper is a full evening meal; was, in connection with Feet-washing, instituted by the Lord himself, and in like manner should still be observed by his people:

That the Bread of Communion, and the Cup of the New Testament, perpetuated in commemoration of Christ's death and suffering, should, in connection with Feet-washing and the Lord's Supper, be observed in the evening, or after the close of the day:

That the salutation of the Holy Kiss, or Kiss of Charity, is a divine command, and as such, is binding upon all the humble followers of Christ:

That War and Retaliation are contrary to the spirit and self-denying principles of the religion of Jesus Christ, and that no Christian has the right to take up arms to shed the blood of his fellow-men:

That in public worship, or religious exercises, Christians appear as directed in 1 Cor. 11: 4, 5:

That Non-conformity to the world in our dress, customs, daily walk and conversation is essential to true holiness and Christian piety:

That the anointing of the sick with oil in the name of the Lord, is a religious privilege and duty, enjoined upon God's people.

In short, it is one of the distinctive features of their doctrine to advocate and strictly observe all things that Christ and the apostles have enjoined in their teaching and practice.

Do not events transpiring every day prove to the people the truth of the utterances of many statesmen that military men do not make good Presidents?

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

The bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the towns of Salem and Winston has passed both Houses of the General Assembly.

In the House Mr. Purnell offered an amendment that the bill shall not apply to manufacturers of wine and whisky. This amendment was adopted and the bill as amended passed its second reading. Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its third reading.

This will cause it to go back to the Senate, which will no doubt promptly pass it. We do not know why this amendment was tacked on the bill for our towns, when other places have their bills passed just as they desire them.

In the regular proceedings of the Legislature is noticed a bill as passed, prohibiting the County Commissioners from granting license in those townships where an expressed opposition exists.

THE PRESIDENT has stated most positively, as late as Jan. 28, that until the Presidential controversy was settled he would leave the South Carolina and Louisiana question unencumbered.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.—The Senate Republican caucus selected Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen as members of the grand commission.

The Democratic Senators have elected Bayard and Thurman.

The Democratic caucus has chosen Messrs. Payne, Hunton and Abbott as representatives on the grand commission.

From Washington.

Congress is still engaged in Louisiana affairs. Members of the Returning Board are brought before the bar of the House, and submit a long report in defense of their action; they were adjudged in contempt of the House and were remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and ordered to appear before a special committee.

J. B. DeBerry, a Florida telegrapher, was before the Committees on Powers and Privileges, and testified to his knowledge of telegrams as follows:

Secretary Chandler to Stearns—"We are absolutely sure of so many votes (did not remember the number) and must have Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, by fair means or otherwise."

Same to same—"Send couriers to each and every county; they must be made to show a majority for Hayes."

Same to same—"Have seen the President and Secretary; money and troops will be sent."

Witness could not remember the exact words, and declined to answer certain questions as they would criminate him under the Florida laws. He will probably be held for contempt.

GRANT'S ORDERS.—The President orders, regarding the country parishes in Louisiana where persons hold credentials from both parties claiming to be Governor, that they may take possession; and where there are conflicting claims, the old functionaries may hold over.

ANOTHER DODGE.—The probability now is that the Judiciary committee on South Carolina will report that neither Governor was inaugurated properly, and that Chamberlain holds over until the Legislature is organized under the rulings of the Court.

The bill to extend the Southern Claims Commission two years passed the Senate.

Thomas Settle has been appointed District Jude of Florida, by the President.

The Washington Daily *Chronicle*, Republican, has suspended.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following from Constantinople: "It is said that Prince Milan, in reply to Midhat Pasha's dispatch proposing direct negotiations for peace, has expressed his desire for the commencement of negotiations."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Dispatches from Constantiple report that the basis of peace offered by Turkey to Servia and Montenegro are very moderate and conciliatory.

ZEMLIN, Jan. 29.—The Servian cabinet have decided to accept Turkey's proposals, and should no outside influence prevent peace will be formally concluded.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Judge Carpenter decides that Chamberlain holds over as Governor of South Carolina "as there has been no legal qualification of his successor." The Rads die hard!

JOHN G. MARLER.—We regret to learn that John G. Marler, State Senator from Yadkin and Surry, died on the 17th inst., at his home in Yadkin Co. He had been sick since the recess. Mr. Marler was a good citizen, and his death is very much regretted by his numerous friends.

SUPREME COURT.—Among the decisions of the Supreme Court now in session, we notice:

State vs. C. D. Butner, from Yadkin; judgment affirmed.

J. S. Hill et. al. vs. J. M. Brower, from Surry; reversed and remanded.

Albert Foster vs. T. S. Perry, from Davie; reversed.

IMPORTANT TO COMMISSION-MERCHANTS.—A, a merchant at Lincolnton, ships B, a commission merchant at Charlotte, 50 boxes of tobacco, and instructs B to sell so as to net him $1,000 on the whole, clear of all charges.

B advances $800 on the tobacco, but found on examination that the tobacco was damaged, and was not worth exceeding $500. He notifies A of the fact and receives no reply; he held the tobacco six months for A, and not knowing the credit and standing of A. sells the tobacco for $600.

A sues B for $1,000, and a verdict was rendered in his favor for the amount, in the Superior Court of Dallas, Judge Schenck presiding. Several prominent lawyers of the Charlotte bar agree that the verdict was just and correct.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Gov. Jacob's Message.

Gov. Jacob's message to the West Virginia Legislature was sent to that body on the 12th ult. He discusses, of course, the condition of public affairs, and has some strong points on Federal interference with elections in the Southern States. We quote a paragraph:

"If Boards can say what legal votes may be counted and what may be excluded there is little use for elections; if wrong to reject a legal vote at the polls it cannot be right to exclude it from the count when citizens entitled to suffrage exercise the right by putting their votes in the ballot box. Ingenuity can devise no lawful means to get rid of it. Intimidation has been used. The proper thing to do is to punish the parties guilty of it, but not deprive the voter of his legal right by rejecting his vote because of the misconduct of others. To overawe a voter is wrong, but to deprive him of the freedom of his choice by rejecting his vote is a more exasperating wrong. The will of the majority expressed at the polls must be respected. The right of the State to manage its internal affairs must not be infringed; Congress has the sole power, but no right to discard fundamental principles and precedents to declare a President who has not been elected."

Congressional Proceedings.

Passage of the Electoral Bill.

Below will be found the vote on the final passage of the Electoral Bill in the Senate and House of Representatives of the present Congress:

SENATE.—The debate in this body was highly interesting, calling forth the best efforts of the leading minds of both parties.

Hon Roscoe Conkling was the Republican champion in favor of the bill and Senator Morton led the opposition. Senators Bayard and Thurman were the Democratic champions in favor of the bill. The bill passed the Senate on Thursday last by the following vote:

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—The Senate passed the Electoral Bill by years 47 nays 17. Republicans in Italics:

YEAS.—*Alcorn*, *Allison*, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, *Boutwell*, *Burnside*, *Chaffee*, *Christiancy*, Cockrell, *Conkling*, Cooper, *Cragin*, Davis, *Dawes*, Dennis, *Edmunds*, *Frelinghuysen*, Goldthwaite, Gordon, *Howe*, Johnson, *Jones* of Nevada, Jones, of Florida, Kelly, Kernan McCreery, McDonald, *McMillian*, Maxley, Merrimon, *Morrill*, Price, Randolph, Ransom, *Robertson*, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, *Teller*, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, *Windom*, Withers, *Wright*.

NAYS.—*Blaine*, *Bruce*, *Cameron*, *of Pa.*, *Cameron of Wis. Clayton*, *Conover Dorsey*, *Hamlin*, *Ingalls*, Eaton, *Hamilton*, *Mitchell*, *Morton*, *Patterson*, *Sargent*, *Sherman*, *West*.

In the House the debate Saturday on the compromise electoral bill lasted from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening. It did not abate in interest during the whole seven hours, and from the opening till the adjournment of the session the galleries were crowded and many visitors were admitted to the floor. Speeches against the bill were made by Knott, Blackburn and Jones, of Kentucky; Mills, of Texas; and Singleton and Lynch, of Mississippi, while Brown, of Kentucky, and Hill, of Georgia, made earnest, patriotic and eloquent appeals for its passage. The two latter speeches were enthusiastically applauded, and it was a notable circumstance that just as Hill concluded his peroration a telegram was put into his hands announcing his election as Senator.

Mr. Speaker Randall exercised his constitutional privilege of voting as a representative from Pennsylvania, and gave his vote in favor of the bill. The vote on its passage was, yeas 191; nays 86. All but 18 of the negatives were given by Republicans. Among the 18 were the following: Blackburn, Durham, Jones, Knott and Milligan, of Kentucky; Bradford, Caldwell, Forney and Williams, of Alabama; Mills, of Texas; Singleton, of Mississippi; and Smith, of Georgia.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, George A. Bagley, John H. Baglsy, jr., Banning, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradley, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Burleigh, Cabell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Caufield, Chapin, Chittenden, John B Clarke of Kentucky, John B Clark, jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Culberson, Cutler, Darrall, Davis, Davy, DeBolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Finley, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goodin, Gunter, Andrew H Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W Harris, Henry R Harris, John T Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Hathorn, Haymond, Henkle, Hereford, Abram S Hewitt, Goldsmith W Hewitt, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Humphres, Hunter, Hunton, Jenks, Frank Jones, Kehr, Kelly, Lamar, Franklin Landers, George M Landers, Lane, Leavenworth, LeMoyne, Levy, Lewis, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, Mc Mahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, Payne, Phelps, John F Philips, Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Seelye, Sheakley, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Stenger, Strait, Stevenson, Stone, Swan, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thomas, Thompson, Throckmorton, Washington Townsend, Tucker, Turney, Robt. B Vance, Waddell, Chas. C B Walker, Gilbert C Walker, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warner, Warren, Watterson, Erastus Wells, G Wiley Wells, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wike, Willard Alpheus S Williams, James Williams, William B Williams, Willis, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, James Wilson, Fernando Wood, Yeates, Young, and the Speaker—191.

NAYS—Messrs. John H Baker, William H Baker, Bollon, Banks Blackburn, Blair, Bradford, William R Brown, Horatio C Burchard, Buttz, John H Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Caswell, Cate, Conger, Crounse, Danford, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durham, Eames, Evans, Flye, Forney, Fort, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Halason, Hendee, Henderson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hurd, Hurlbut, Hyman, Thomas L. Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Kimball, Knott, Lapham, Lawrence, Lynch, Magoon, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Nash, O'Neil, Packer, Page, Plaisted, Poppleton, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Robinson, Rusk, Singleton, Sinnickson, Slemons, Smalls, A Herr Smith, William E Smith, Stowell, Thornburgh, Martin I Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, John L Vance, Wait, Waldron, Alexander S Wallace, John W Wallace, White, Whiting, Andrew Williams, Chas. G Williams, Jere N. Williams, Alan Wood, jr., Woodburn, and Woodworth—86.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bass, Cason, Collins, Egbert, Hays, King, Lord, Odell, William A Philips, Sobieski Ross, Schumaker, Stephens, Wheeler, and Wigginton—14.

President Grant's Message on the Electoral Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President has signed the Electoral Bill. The following is his message:

To the Senate of the United States:

I follow the example heretofore occasionally presented of communicating in this mode my approval of the act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4th, A. D., 1877, because of my appreciation of the eminent peril to the institutions of the country, from which, in my judgment, the act affords a wise and constitutional means of escape. For the first time in the history our country, under the Constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It is understood that upon the disposition of disputes touching the electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States depends the question whether one or the other of the candidates for the Presidency is the lawful chief magistrate? The importance of having clearly ascertained by a procedure regulated by law which of the two citizens has been elected, and of having the right to this high office recognized and cheerfully agreed on by all the people of the Republic, cannot be overestimated, and leads me to express to Congress and to the nation my great satisfaction at the adoption of a measure that affords an orderly means of decision of a grave, exciting question.—While the history of our country in its earlier periods shows that the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared them standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has he exercised the power of deciding, and that the two houses of Congress have disposed of all such doubts and disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their decision could essentially have affected the result. For the first time, then, the Government of the United States is now brought to meet the question as one vital to the result, and this under conditions not the best calculated to produce an agreement or to induce calm feeling in the several branches of the Government or among the people of the country in a case where, as now, the result is involved. It is the highest duty of the law-making power to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly, and just method of executing the Constitution in this most interesting and critical of its provisions. The doing, so far from being a compromise of right is an enforcement of right and an execution of powers conferred by the Constitution on Congress. I think that this orderly method has been covered by the bill which, appealing to the Constitution and the law, is the guide in ascertaining rights, and provides a means of deciding questions of single returns through the direct action of Congress, and in respect to doubted returns by a tribunal of inquiry whose decision stands unless both houses of Congress shall concur in determining otherwise, thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute on whatever respect they may arise, with or without this law. As all the States have voted, and as a tie vote is impossible, it must be that one of the two candidates has been elected, and it would be deplorable to witness an irregular controversy as to which of the two should receive or which should continue to hold the office. In all periods of history controversies have arisen as to the succession or choice of the chiefs of States and no party or citizens loving their country and its free institutions can sacrifice too much of mere feeling in preserving through the upright course of law their country from the smallest danger to its peace on such an occasion, and it cannot be impressed too firmly in the heart of all the people that true liberty and real progress can exist only through a cheerful adherence to constitutional law. The bill purports to provide only for the settlement of questions arising from the recent elections. The fact that such questions as this can arise demonstrates the necessity which I cannot doubt will, before long, be supplied by permanent general legislation to meet which have not been contemplated in the Constitution or laws of the country. The bill may not be perfect, and its provisions may not be such as would be best applicable to all future occasions; but it is calculated to meet the present condition of the question and of the country. The country is agitated, it needs and it desires peace and quiet and harmony between all parties and all sections, and its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle, and enterprise paralyzed by reason of the doubt and anxiety attending the uncertainty of a doubtful claim to the magistracy of the nation. It wants to be assured that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that its highest officer shall not hold his place with a questionable title of right. Believing that the bill will secure those ends, I give it my signature.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 29, 1877.

State Legislature.

[Compiled from the Raleigh Papers.]

In SENATE, Jan. 22, the following bills were introduced: Bill to revive and consolidate the public school law. [This bill provides that township committees shall be abolished, and that their duties shall be divided between the county board of education and district committees. It further provides that each county shall, without regard to township lines, be divided into convenient school districts, each district to have its own committee, charged with the hiring of its own teacher and the control of its own school; and that on the first Monday in September the County Board of Education shall apportion all funds received from the State board of Education, from the operation of section 5, Article IX. of the Constitution; also all the ordinary revenue levied for the current fiscal year, so that each school committee will be informed of the amount of funds apportioned to them. The sheriff is required to settle for the school fund on the first of December.) It was referred to the committee on education.

Bill to provide for the arrangement of disordered records belonging to the Courts of Equity. Referred to judiciary committee.

Bill to regulate proceedings against owners of mill-dams for injury done by them. Referred to judiciary committee.

Bill to allot and distribute the judicial powers of the State, was amended, and, on motion of Mr. Folk, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

HOUSE.—A petition from citizens of Salisbury asking for a law to prohibit the netting of partridges. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Bill to be entitled an act to amend the constitution of the State in relation to the special tax bonds. Finance.

By Mr. Roberts: A bill to establish uniform county governments. County governments.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution in regard to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was taken up. The resolution asks for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the changes necessary under the amended constitution in regard to the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace. The resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate without being engrossed.

Under a suspension of the rules Senate resolution in favor of the commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad and the Western Insane Asylum was taken up and passed its several readings.

To allow mechanics sixty days in which to file their liens, with a substitute submitted by the Senate, was taken up. The substitute was adopted and the bill as amended passed.

In SENATE, Tuesday, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced of not much interest to our readers.

The rules were suspended and the resolution repealing a resolution authorizing the Governor or the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of Milton S. Littlefield, was taken up and pased its several readings.

The bill to be entitled an act to provide for the speedy completion of the Western N. C. Railroad, came up at 12 M, and on motion of Mr. Dortch the bill was considered by sections, and on motion of Mr. Troy the amendments likewise, until adjournment.

In the HOUSE, a considerable number of bills and resolutions were introduced.

The bill to protect the interest of the State in Railroads and other corporations, was taken up and recommitted.

The resolution to authorize the sale of the State Arsenal at Fayettelille passed its several readings.

The bill to amend section 1, chapter 138, laws of 1873–'74 was taken up. [Prevents county commissioners granting license to sell liquor in townships where a popular vote has decided against it.] Passed its third reading.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Board of the Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, or the *Unitas Fratrem*, was taken up and passed its several readings.

In SENATE, Wednesday, among others, bills were introduced to refund certain taxes to the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Also a bill to define the duties of Justices of the Peace.

The bill to provide for the speedy completion of the Western N. C. Railroad, passed second reading and was made special order for Tuesday next.

In the HOUSE, the resolution to raise a joint committee of 7, three on the part of the Senate and four on the part of the House, to whom shall be referred the memorials from Agricultural Societies and the trustees of the State University, also that portion of the Governor's message relating to the establishment of an Agricultural Department, was taken up and adopted.

The bill to regulate the fees of county officers, was taken up and referred to the committee on Judiciary.

By consent, Mr. Purnell introduced a bill to regulate the sale of liquor within two miles of any school house, church or factory in the State. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the Senate resolution repealing the reward of $5,000 offered by the State for the arrest of M. S. Littlefield, was taken up and adopted.

In SENATE, Thursday, a resolution was introduced in relation to endorsing the bill introduced in Congress relative to counting the Presidential vote and passed 25 to 15.

Some members had doubts of the constitutionality of the bill and therefore voted against it.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the rules were suspended, and the bill in relation to prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Salem and Winston was put upon its several readings and passed.

A message was received from the State Treasurer, setting forth the amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties collected by the several clerks of the Superior Courts; also a resolution in relation to the Governor's message.

HOUSE.—The bill to amend the charter of the Georgia & N. C. Railroad passed third reading.

The special order, being the consideration of the bill to return to the State its representation in the Western Railroad Company, was discussed to adjournment.

In SENATE, Friday, a bill was introduced to establish State boards of health.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the electoral count resolutions passed the Senate yesterday, but did not prevail.

Mr. Scales then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That the people of North Carolina earnestly desire a peaceful solution of the question of the Presidential election, and will cordially endorse any peaceful and constitutional method adopted by the Congress of the United States for its settlement.

[This he had previously proposed as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Robinson.]

The Senate declined to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the resolution, and upon motion of Mr. Scales, it went on the calendar.

The bill to restore to the State its representation in the Western Railroad Company, was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

The bill gives the control to a Board of nine Directors, the Governor appointing 6 on the part of the State and the private stockholders choosing 3.

Mr. Staples offered an amendment to the preamble, and also making the proposed Board of Directors to consist of 5 on the part of the State and 4 on the part of the private stockholders.

Failed to pass second reading by 29 to 64.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gaither presented a petition from certain citizens of Iredell county, praying the repeal of the usury law. Referred to the committee on Finance.

White, col., presented a petition from the colored citizens of Halifax county, asking for colonization. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the Senate resolutions endorsing the electoral bill of the Congress of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. McGehee took the floor and spoke in advocacy of the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. McLean moved to refer the resolutions to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cobb opposed a reference and advocated the immediate adoption of the resolution.

Mr. McLean withdrew his motion to refer.

Mr. Staples concurred in the resolutions, but offered as an amendment to the resolutions certain clauses of the preamble of the resolutions offered by himself a few days ago in regard to the same subject.

Mr. Purnell, rep., could endorse the resolutions with his whole heart. He alluded to the electoral bill as non-partisan and intended to bring out an honest count. He did not think any man, be he Democrat or Republican, could afford to support any man who should be counted in by rascality or fraud. He hoped that the resolutions would be adopted in the form in which they came from the Senate.

Mr. McGehee, dem., arose and expressed his gratification at the words of Mr. Purnell, a representative Republican, and called the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the question recurred upon Mr. Staples' amendment, which was voted down.

The yeas and nays were called and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of yeas, 78; nays, 10. This is the ballot:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, rep., Abbott, Ardrey, Aycock, Beam, Bizzell, Bledsoe, rep., Brasswell, Bryson, Carter of Buncombe, Carter of Hyde, Cary, col., rep., Clark of Bladen, Clarke of Craven, rep., Cobb, Cooper, Council, Davis of Haywood, Davis of Lenoir, rep., Dunlap, Ennis, Ewing, rep., Fennell, Gaither, Geoffrey, Godwin, Graves, Harris, Haynes, rep., Henderson, Hill, col., rep., Hood, rep., Horton, Houk, Hughes, Johnston of Washington, rep., Kenan, King, Lineback, rep., Lloyd, col., rep., Mc Brayer, McCubbins, McGehee, McIver, McLean, McClure, Maddrey, Mosely, Ormond, rep., Parish, Peel, Powell, Proffitt, Purnell, rep., Quinnerly, Ransom, Richardson, Roberts, Rose, Rush, Ryals, Sams, Scott, rep., Shackelford, Simpson, Smith, Spake, Staples, Stephenson, Swaim, Todd of Ashe, Todd of Wake, rep., Vaughan, Ward of Chowan, rep., Wilson of Burke, Wilson of Transylvania, Winslow, Worth, Yount—78.

Nayes—Messrs. Bagley, rep., Brown, rep., Bryant, rep., Bunn, col., rep., Crews, col., rep., Leach, dem., Rogers, rep., Sharpe, dem., Shotwell, dem., Simmons, col., rep.—10.

In SENATE, Saturday, a bill to aid in the completion of the Cheraw & Salisbury Railroad. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

A bill to be entitled an act to appoint a county superintendent of education in each county. Committee on Education.

Bill in relation to the working of public roads of the State, was taken up, being reported upon adversely was, upon motion of Mr. Robbins, indefinitely postponed.

Bill to prevent the destruction of legal notices, came up on its second reading. A substitute was reported by the committee and the substitute for the original bill passed its second and third readings.

Resolutions of inquiry into the expediency of legislation for the protection and improvement of sheep husbandry was referred to the committee on Agriculture.

HOUSE—Mr. Lindsay, the member elected from Rockingham county to fill the vacancy occassioned by the death of Dr. P. M. Winchester appeared, qualified and took his seat.

A bill making all municipal elections take place on the first Monday in January instead of the first day of May, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to regulate trials in justices' courts was taken up.

[Allows the removal of trials to a magistrate in an adjoining county when defendant makes affidavit that he cannot get a fair trial.]

The bill passed its second reading.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill came up on its third reading and passed.

Under a suspension of the rules the Senate bill to drain Snow Creek in Stokes county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill extending the time of taking outland grants to January, 1878, passed.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

REVENUE RAIDS.—At a recent Revenue raid in Wilkes and Alexander counties, consisting of fourteen mounted and well equipped men, some of whom were regular U. S. troops, thirty-seven illicit distilleries were destroyed, in Wilkes county, and a number of persons captured and imprisoned.

Since the above, it is reported that a band of men came into Wilkesboro and released those of the prisoners confined in jail at that place.—We learn the above from the Statesville *American.*

The members of the Presbyterian Church at Reidsville gave their pastor, Rev. Jacob Doll, a surprise party on Christmas. Just read it as we find it in the Milton *Chronicle*: A two horse wagon drove up to his house loaded with flour, pork, lard, butter, cheese, hominy, grits, honey, rice, sugar, coffee, tea, canned fruit, canned fish, confectioneries, a handsome parlor lamp, one fine rocking chair, and then came also, from private individual hands, besides fowls, a multitude of good things on waiters, in baskets, in buckets, jars and packages, and a handsome contribution from the young ladies of the Reidsville Female Seminary.

Col. S. H. Wiley, of Salisbury, and Col. T. A. Keogh, of Greensboro, have gone to Washington, where they go to prosecute a claim against the government for tax which had been paid on the North Carolina Railroad, and which it is alleged was erroneously assessed. The original assessment was $90,000 which was paid and which the railroad company is now seeking to recover. The State of North Carolina owns a three-fourths interest in the road which is untaxable, and it is on this interest the reclamation is sought to be made.

DEATH OF COL. STRANGE.—Colonel Robert Strange, of Wilmington, departed this life on the night of the 23d of January, from an attack of paralysis. He was stricken down while professionally engaged in the Court-house, and never rallied. Col. Strange was well known throughout the State as one of the ablest and most gifted lawyers, of high culture and refinement.

RETURNING.—On Tuesday last we saw in the streets of this city two families returning to North Carolina, who had tried Texas. The head of one of the families told us that he went from near Thomasville, N. C., to Grayson county, Texas, and after staying there three years he was satisfied that Texas was not as good as North Carolina, and therefore they were on their way back. Many others who have moved from North Carolina would come back if they had the money to pay expenses.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Governor has made a requisition on the ordinance department at Washington for 500 Springfield b. l. muskets, mod. 1866, cal. 50, c. and vi.; 900 sets of new style infantry accoutrements for breech-loading arms; 180 knapsacks additional and 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the muskets above designated.

His Excellency, the Governor, issued commissions to Warren G. Elliott, of Norfolk, Va., Henry C. Banks, of New York City, Simeon W. King, of Chicago, Ill., Geo. W. Thurston, of Philadelphia, Pa., and E. M. Garrett, of Richmond, Va., as commissioners of deeds for North Carolina.

ON THEIR NATIVE HEATH.—Mrs. Henrietta S. Battle, Miss Claude Battle and Mr. Richard Battle have returned from Falls county, Texas, whither they migrated from Rocky Mount, four years ago. They are all natives of Edgecombe.

Mr. J. Knox State, formerly of Burke county, and Miss Temple Jones, of Hardiman county, Tenn., were married on the 27th of December, 1876.

Mr. W. E. Pell has been elected Steward for the Institution for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind.

They are about to start a factory at Greensboro to grind sumac, of which large quantities were purchased last season.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The new Catholic Church at Greensboro was formally dedicated on Sunday, the 21st ult., in the manner and with the ceremonies usually observed by that Church.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Mr. T. B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican Committee of this State, came home from Washington last Saturday to procure and produce the telegrams in his possession in reference to the election in this State. He is a witness before the Congressional Investigating Committee. He gathered his documents and returned Sunday last.—*Patriot.*

GENERAL NEWS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Judge Mackey, in a charge to the Grand Jury of Chester county, last week, declared that his court would not permit the collection of the tax attempted to be imposed by Chamberlain's so-called Legislature, and also plainly stated that no act of the spurious Legislature would have any force within the limits of the Sixth Circuit; neither would any commission signed by D. H. Chamberlain be recognized, nor pardons issued by Chamberlain for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment be regarded as of any effect. Judge Mackey says that the Supreme Court having decided upon the illegality of the Chamberlain House of Representatives, the Circuit Courts are relieved from all responsibility; and have only to yield obedience to the judgment of the highest tribunal in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Signor Blitz, the great Magician, is dead. Aged 67.

Happiness and prosperity depend to a very great extent upon good health. All those suffering from Hoarseness, Cold, or Cough, should try Dr. Bulls Cough Syrup. It cures.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Miles Ogle was arrested for manufacturing counterfeit money. He made disclosures leading to the discovery of over one hundred finely executed plates, also 40,000 fifty cent pieces buried near Cincinnati.

U. S. SENATORS ELECTED.—John R. Mc Pherson, Democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey to succeed Frelinghuysen, Republican, by one vote.——H. G. Davis has been elected to the U. S. Senate from West Virginia, for the long term, and Ford for the short term.——Judge David Davis is elected to the U. S. Senate from Illinois to succeed Logan.——Ben Hill has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Georgia, in place of Norwood, term expired.

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"ST. NICHOLAS is full of the choicest things. The publication is, in all respects, the best of its kind. We have never yet seen a number that was not surprisingly good."—The Churchman, Hartford, Conn.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1877,

Which opens with November, 1876, begins A short and very Entertaining Serial from the French, "THE KINGDOM OF THE GREEDY," a Story Adapted to the Thanksgiving Season. Another serial, of absorbing interest to boys,

"HIS OWN MASTER,"

By J. T. TROWBRIDGE,

author of the "Jack Hazard Series," begins in the Christmas Holiday Number.

During the year there will be interesting papers for boys by Wm. Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier, Thomas Hughes, William Howitt, Dr. Holland, George MacDonald, Sanford B. Hunt, Frank R. Stockton, and others.

There will be stories, sketches, and poems of special interest to girls, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Susan Coolidge, Sarah Winter Kellogg, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louisa Alcott, Lucretia P. Hale, Celia Thaxter, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others. There will be also

Twelve Sky Pictures,

By PROFESSOR PROCTOR, the Astronomer,

with maps, showing "The Stars of Each Month," which will be likely to surpass in interest any series on popular science recently published.

AMUSEMENT and INSTRUCTION with FUN and FROLIC, and WIT and WISDOM, will be mingled as heretofore, and St. Nicholas will continue to delight the young and give pleasure to the old.

THE LONDON LITERARY WORLD says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press. All the articles, whether in prose or rhyme, are throbbing with vitality. * * * The literature and artistic illustrations are both superb."

The London *Daily News* says: "We wish we could point out its equal in our own periodical literature."

GOOD NEWS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

To meet the demand for a cheaper St. Nicholas Gift Book, the price of vols. I and II has been reduced to $3 each. The three volumes in an elegant library case, are sold for $10 (in full gilt, $15), so that all may give their children a complete set. These volumes contain more attractive material than fifty dollars' worth of the ordinary children's books.

Subscription price $3 a year. The three bound volumes and a subscription for this year, only $12. Subscribe with the nearest newsdealer, or send money in check, or P. O. Money Order, or in registered letter to

SCRIBNER & CO. 743 Broadway, N. Y.

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APPLETON'S JOURNAL; a Monthly Miscellany of Popular Literature. New Series. 25 cents per number. 3.00 per annum.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL is now published monthly; it is devoted to popular literature and all matters of taste and general culture—published at a price to bring it within the reach of all classes. It contains superior fiction, in the form of serials and short stories, papers graphically descriptive of picturesque places; articles upon men of note, and upon the habits of different peoples; essays upon household and social topics; articles of travel and adventure; scientific and industrial articles written in a graphic and popular style. In brief, the aim is to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature and all themes of interest to intelligent readers. Each number is illustrated.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, postage prepaid, to all subscribers in the United States, or Twenty-five Cents per number. A Club of Four Yearly Subscriptions will entitle the sender to an extra subscription gratis; that is, five copies will be sent one year for twelve dollars. For $7.20, APPLETON'S JOURNAL and THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY (full price, eight dollars), postage prepaid.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

CONDUCTED BY E. L. YOUMANS.

This periodical was started (in 1872) to promote the diffusion of valuable scientific knowledge, in a readable and attractive form, among all classes of the community, and has thus far met a want supplied by no other magazine in the United States.

Containing instructive and interesting articles and abstracts of articles, original, selected, translated, and illustrated, from the pens of the leading scientific men of different countries; accounts of important scientific discoveries, the application of science to the practical arts, and the latest views put forth concerning natural phenomena, have been given by *savants* of the highest authority. Prominent attention has been also devoted to those various sciences which help to a better understanding of the nature of man, to the bearings of science upon the questions of society and government, to scientific education, and to the conflicts which spring from the progressive nature of scientific knowledge.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type, and, when the subjects admit, fully illustrated.

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THE ART JOURNAL; an International Gallery of Engravings, by distinguished Artists of Europe and America. With Illustrated Papers in the Various Branches of Art.

THE ART JOURNAL is a monthly publication, quarto size, superbly illustrated and printed, and especially devoted to the work of Art-Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Decoration, Engraving, Etching, Enameling, and Designing in all its branches—having in view the double purpose of supplying a complete illustrated record of progress in the Arts, and of affording a means for the cultivation of Art-taste among the people. Each number is richly and abundantly illustrated on both steel and wood, and no pains are spared to render this "ART JOURNAL" the most valuable publication of the kind in the world. It contains Steel Plates and Illustrations of the LONDON ART JOURNAL, a publication of world-wide fame (the exclusive right of which, for Canada and the United States, has been purchased by the publishers); *with extensive additions devoted principally to American Art and American topics. Sold only by Subscription.* Price, 75 Cents per Number; $9.00 per Annum, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions received by the Publishers, or their Agents. AGENCIES: 22 Hawley St., Boston; 922 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 22 Post-Office Avenue, Baltimore; 53 Ninth St., Pittsburg; 100 State St., Albany; 42 State St., Rochester; 103 State St., Chicago; 30 W. 4th St., Cincinnati; 305 Locust St., St. Louis; 20 St. Charles St., New Orleans; 230 Sutter St., San Francisco.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

We will club the PRESS with the above journals as follows:

APPLETON'S JOURNAL	$4.50
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY	5.50
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WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
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APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE Trees, of the most improved varieties,
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Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address,

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

Jan. 25, 1877.-4.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. O. A. FOGLE, N. G.
ED. FULP, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
C. A. FOGLE, C. P.
C. B. CHRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.
H. T. BAHNSON, High Priest.
C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 289, A. F. & A. M.
Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month.
E. A. KNAPP, Sec'y. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 6, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 8 15, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

PULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Kibaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Friday at 6½ a. m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

ANOTHER BAKERY is spoken of being opened in Winston.

WAGONS loaded with apples still put in their appearance occasionally.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION at East Bend last Sabbath.

THE "Boss" of the dancing school gave a private hop on Friday night.

YESTERDAY (Wednesday) was two weeks till the 14th of February, St. Valentines Day.

THE YOUNG MEN of Winston speak of starting a Reading Club.

WORK upon the Store-house of Mr. Watkins has been resumed.

TEN MARRIAGE LICENSES were issued by the Register of Deeds for January.

REV. ROBT. GOURLEY preached in the Baptist Church Sunday evening.

The survey of the Mt. Airy & Greensboro Railroad is progressing.

Mr. Sam. Reed informs us that Mr. Branch Hine lost a fine mare the other day by some unknown disease.

Mr. J. H. SHULTZ will assume the position of Janitor of Reading Rooms, the 1st of February.

Mr. EDWIN SHOUSE has removed to the tenament house of Mr. A. Spaugh, on Cherry Street.

SENATOR WILSON arrived from Raleigh Saturday on a visit to his family, and returned Monday.

A FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY has been organized by the ladies of the Winston Baptist Church.

ALL PAPERS throughout the State complain of mud, so we have not been alone in the mud-dle.

FULL MOON was on the 29th, and according to the conjectures of some of our older citizens, fair weather will prevail till next quarter.

A SMALL PIECE of white glue added to starch while boiling, will add greatly to the appearance, gloss, etc., of clothes when ironed.

Mr. JOHN MCCUISTEN, of this vicinity, is now acting as assistant teacher in the Winston District Public School.

A FAIR, for benefit of the Musical Society will be held the latter portion of next week, of which further notice will be given.

REV. MR. CARRAWAY delivered an excellent sermon Sunday evening, for the special instruction of the young men.

THERE are rumors afloat to the effect that a troupe is spoken of being organized in Winston, to be styled "The Mosely Minstrels."

ON the first day of February, the half-past twelve system will be abolished until the return of short days again, by the majority of our mechanics.

Mr. CORNELIS, of Sunny-Side, disposed of all his household furniture, cattle, &c., last Saturday. He intends returning to his former home, North.

THE COLORED OYSTER VENDER paraded our streets Saturday evening, shouting in a voice that certainly bespoke a stout pair of lungs that "Oysters were now selling at 35 cts. per quart."

THE COLORED BRASS BAND, which, being for the past few years in a somewhat delapidated condition, has been re-organized, with the services of Capt. D. T. Crouse as their musical instructor.

Judging from the frequent squealing which reaches our ears, the next year's porkers must be arriving in considerable number at their final destinations.

WE regret to learn that Mrs Lewis Hine was suddenly stricken with paralysis, at her residence in this place, a few days since.

Mr. CHRISTIAN SIDES was also slightly stricken with paralysis a short time since.

OUR FARMERS and orchard men fear that if the present Spring-like condition of the weather continues for any length of time, it will prove a serious injury to the anticipated full fruit crop, as cold weather still lurks in the rear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Trespass notice, Mrs. Sarah Walk.—Public Sale, Mr. Jno. Schott.—Agents Wanted, Wilson Sewing Machine Co.—Agents Wanted, Potter & Co, Advertising Rates, Geo. P. Rowel & Co.—Land Sale, W. D. Slack.—Valentines, at the Bookstore.

A TRAMP PRINTER claiming to have tramped from Georgia, in company with a carpenter from Charlotte, visited our office a few days since. There are too many of these itinerant classes afloat in the neighborhood at present, for this good our community or themselves.

OUR EXPRESS AGENT, we are informed, has at his office a number of watches, drawn by citizens of this neighborhood from some lottery, who seem unwilling to pay the C. O. D. price as charged upon them.

THE SCHOOLBOYS were out in full force Monday evening at the old base-ball field, and judging from their merry shouts the warm spell of weather was quite a welcome visitor for the pursuit of their out-door sports.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE will be found an interesting history of the denomination known in this vicinity by the name of Dunkards. Also a collection of recitations as recited by a number of scholars at the recent entertainment of the Union Star Sunday School at Kernersville.

WE ARE informed by Mr. Samuel Reed from Broadbay township, that Mr. Chas. Swaim of that vicinity, harvested 51 bushels of corn from one acre of upland, in its 4th year of cultivation, and without the aid of manure or fertilizers. This was a very good yield, and if any of our farmers have produced more than the above from one acre, we would be pleased to hear from them.

HAY.—The quantity of hay brought into town Tuesday, was more than we have noticed for several weeks. Below we give the number of loads, &c., that were weighed upon the "Salem Hay Scales," a number of wagons disposing of their loads without weighing:

14 one, two and three horse loads were weighed, averaging 1120 lbs. per load, net, making a total of 15,680 lbs. As hay is now bringing 50 cts. per cwt., $78.40 cts. was realized for the whole amount.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—Received for Supper, given on Jan. 12th clear of expenses, forty-nine dollars and thirty three cents. Distributions made to the end of Jan. 1877:

To Material for clothing,	$ 2 55
" Shoes	2 05
" Wood	1 50
" Meat	65
" Rice	45
Total	$ 7 20

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADERS.—We learn that on Sunday evening 5 wagons and teams, from Yadkin County, all loaded with whiskey, brandy, and tobacco, were overhauled by U. S. Revenue officials, Owen, Waggoner, and others, hailing from Greensboro, while camping near Mr. Moses Stuart's. They were brought up before U. S. Commissioner, J. P. Vest, Monday. One of the wagons, the contents of which were properly stamped, was released.—The remaining four, with teams and loading were forwarded to Greensboro, Tuesday, the headquarters of the Revenue officials for this district. Two of the men were bound over in the sum of $500 each for their appearance at the next term of the Federal Court. Some of the articles in the wagons were stamped and others not, causing the seizure of the whole.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS of Forsyth County have issued Teachers' Certificates to the following applicants:

FIRST GRADE.—W M Medearis, John A Farabee, W M Goslin.

SECOND GRADE.—F W Pfaff, Seaton Westmoreland, Mrs S S Clayton, W H H Pope, Miss Laura Webb, Benj Q Linebuck, A W Pratt, R S Linville, R F Saunders, C L Kiser, M H Morris, T P Hampton, Miss Nannie Clayton, Miss Ellen Clayton, J. F Weavel, M F Masten, T N Marshall, Theodore Atkins, J J Crews, J C Mock, E W Hauser, T C Farabee, Franklin Cook, and W G Sprinkle.

THIRD GRADE.—Miss Dora C Stolts, Alex Dean, and David Linville.

COLORED LIST.

SECOND GRADE.—Jordan Glenn, L S Chester.
THIRD GRADE.—Lizzie Payne.

J. H. COX,
Chairman of Board of Examiners.

There were several very lovely days during the past week; the bright sunshine brought out everybody for an airing, after being housed up for near a month. The streets, avenues and adjacent woodlands were full of merry children, and the ladies were enjoying the balmy breezes which fanned the cheek, and everything wore a Spring-like appearance, especially in our noble old cedar avenue, where the evergreen trees gave an even more cheerful appearance to the scene.

The fair sex were chatting merrily, yet often anxiously, as visions of Spring hats and shawls became the topic of conversation. "What is the style of hats?" went from one to another, and they twittered like so many birds in the radiance of a glorious afternoon's sun-light.

The matrons were also stirring about more briskly, and even dreaming of early vegetables, while others mused over the fickleness of the weather, which might soon cause furs, cloaks and shawls to be in demand, and the garden seed to go into winter quarters again.

JOB WORK.—Call at the Salem PRESS OFFICE for prices of all kinds of letter press printing,—Posters, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, &c., &c.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

LETTER PAPER.
Just received a good lot of 8, 10 and 12 pound Letter Paper. Good finish and excellent quality. Sold by the quire, half ream and ream upon reasonable terms, at the Salem Bookstore.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Ware, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the **BIG COFFEE POT.**

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods and Notions.**

☞ NEW *CALICOES, JEANS,—WATER-PROOF GOODS—SHOES and BOOTS,*—Just received at *WOMMACK & CO'S.*

Scarcity of Money.
There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on, when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, at the Widow's House, opposite the Public Square, on Saturday, February 10th, at half-past twelve o'clock, the following property of the late Mrs. Schott, consisting principally of household and kitchen furniture, viz.:

1 extra good CUPBOARD, 2 BEDSTEADS, WALNUT TABLE, a lot of CHAIRS, COOKING UTENSILS, GARDEN TOOLS, and a variety of other useful articles.

Any one needing property of the above description would do well to attend the sale.

JOHN SCHOTT.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 30, 1877—2t

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass in any way on or upon any of the lands belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson County; and are forbidden to cut any wood, timber, or anything else, from my lands or any part thereof, and are also forbidden to fish, or hunt with dogs, guns, or otherwise on any of my said lands, or any of the streams or water courses thereon, under penalty of the law.

SARAH A. WALK.

Davidson Co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1877.—No. 5-6t.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of TUTT'S PILLS, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.

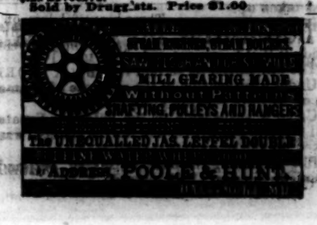
"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1873.

DR. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—When in Akron, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.
ALFRED CUMMING,
139 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1876.
This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.
R. H. STRAOUN, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tuttle's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00



THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO. SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	11 to 12
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 o 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	65 to 70
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	1 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" Irish,	00 to 75
Hay,	50 to 60
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 45
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy " "	2 15 to 2 20
Soda, English,	5½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	5 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	40 to 50
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	8 to 10
" green,	5
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	95 to 1 00
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

CHARLOTTE, JAN. 26.—Flour, 3 25 a 3 50; Wheat, 1 25 a 1 40; Apple Brandy, 1 65 a 2 00; Corn, 65 a 70. Brandy, 2 00 a 2 25. Whiskey, 125 a 150.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 24.—Bacon, 12 a 13; Flour, 4 a 6; Corn, 65 a 70; Wheat, 1 50; Oats, 50 a 55; Lard, 13; Brandy, 2 00; Whisky, 1 50 a 1 70.

NEW YORK, JAN. 29.—Gold, 106; Flour, 5 90 a 7 15; Wheat, 1 50; Corn, 60 a 62½.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 20.—Flour, 5 50 a 5 75; Wheat, 1 50 a 1 60; Corn, 56 a 57; Bacon, 7 a 10½; Lard, 10 a 12; Oats, 40 a 41.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	7 00 to 10 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 18 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Medium wrappers,	10 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill. 827 and 829 Broadway, N. Y. or New Orleans, La.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR, AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 *DISTINCT* BOOKS wanted everywhere. THE BIGGEST THING EVER TRIED. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and SUPERB BINDINGS. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

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25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. I. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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$500 A MONTH to active Men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth $3.00 free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 99 Madison, and 132 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith RAILWAY
HAS
FOR SALE
Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Uplands, and Bottom Lands, on **terms to suit the Purchaser. Six per Cent** interest on deferred payments. **Ten per cent** discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and phamphlets, apply to **W. D. SLACK,** Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.
FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

pMrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to ease her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., October 15th, 1876.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON, N. C.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE,
In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	6.55 a. m.
" Airline Junct'n	8.20 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.25 P. M.
" Dundee	12.46 "
" Burkville	5.05 "
Arrive at Richmond	7.43 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.50 a. m.
" Burkeville	10.10 "
" Dundee	2.55 p. m.
" Danville	2.30 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury	3.15 "
" Air Line Junction	10.22 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10.37 "

GOING EAST.

L've Greensboro,	10.05 A. M.	Arr.	5.25 P. M.
" Co. Shops,	11.21 "	L've	4.15 "
" Raleigh,	2.41 "	"	12.30 "
Arr. Goldsboro,	5.15 "	L've	10.10 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

MAIL.

Leave Greensboro,	5 50 p m
Arrive at Salem	9 00 p m
Leave Salem,	7 30 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	9 35 a m

Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12.24 P. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train, making the quickest time to all Southern cities.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.
For further information, address
JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
T. R. M. TALCOTT,
Engineer and General Superintendent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SHAWLS and other HEAVY WINTER GOODS which will be offered regardless of profit during the next FEW WEEKS, before taking our Inventory. Parties looking out for GOOD GOODS, at low prices, will do well by giving me a call.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 28, 1876.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GLASS-WARE, selected from the stock which received the highest award at the
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.
CLEMENS RASCH, Manufacturer,
Ulrichsthal and Meistersdorf,
Bohemia.
These goods together with some other Fancy Wares and LADIES FINE WORK BASKETS, &c., will be kept on sale at my residence 2 doors below the Bank, Main Street, Salem, N. C.
The public is cordially invited to call and examine.
J. L. FULKERSON.

LAND.

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood-growths, &c., and whether the land contains mica.
JOHN HENRY BONER, Land Agent,
No. 9, H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

For Sale CHEAP at the Salem BOOK STORE.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PAPER. A fresh supply of Box paper, of all grades, cheaper than ever at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Grape Vines & Peach Trees.

I have on hand a lot of Grape Vines one and two years old, well rooted, of the best varieties, cultivated in this country. Also some thirty varieties of the best improved peaches, which will mature commencing about the 10th of June and continue until the first of October, all of which I will sell very low for cash.
My address is Salem, Forsyth Co. N. C.
My Vineyard and Nurseries are at Arcade Arbor, six miles East of Salem.
Nov. 16—46.-2m. R. F. LINVILLE.

MAXIMS FOR 1877.

We have been at some little trouble to select and arrange the lines below—fifty-two—one for each week in the year—and while there's nothing very *funny* about them, still there's a good deal of *real common sense*, and for that reason we commend them to our readers:

One lie makes many.
Ill news travels fast.
Still waters run deep.
Look before you leap.
Lowly set, richly worn.
Love makes labor light.
Hiders are good finders.
Please ever, tease never.
Forewarned is forearmed.
Praise a fair day at night.
Small rains lay great dust.
Always at it wins the dry.
Don't hurry to meet worry.
Be not weary in well doing.
Light strokes fell great oaks.
Don't blame it but better it.
New corn grows in old fields.
Buy the truth and sell it not.
Least said is soonest mended.
Better to do it than wish it done.
Creditors have good memories.
Live not to eat, but eat to live.
Be calm if you can't be clever.
Time and tide wait for no man.
Make hay while the sun shines.
He who pries will hurt his eyes.
Couldn't help it does'nt mend it.
A warm heart needs a cool head.
No morning sun lasts all day.
Measure twice but cut only once.
Willful waste makes woeful want.
Count money after your own kin.
Plaster thick and some will stick.
Birth is much, but breeding more.
He that hath reproof is not wise.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
One swallow don't make a summer.
Faults are thick where love is thin.
Old reckonings breed new disputes.
Earth knows no joy without annoy.
Do not play when you should pray.
One tale is good till another is told.
No sunshine but hath some shadow.
The cobler's wife is the worst shod.
Elbow grease makes wealth increase.
A sermon's strength is not its length.
Speak the truth and shame the devil.
Though old and wise yet still advise.
An open mouth shows an empty head.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.
A good word is as soon said as an ill one.
A good name keeps its lustre in the eye.

Humorous.

The Sleepy Church Goer.

The other day Mr. Bellamy read in a religious paper the following paragraph:

"Many very good people are annoyed by sleepiness in church. The following remedy is recommended: Lift the foot seven inches from the floor, and held it in suspense without support for the limb, and repeat the remedy if the attack returns."

Now, Mr. Bellamy is a very good man, and he is subject to that very annoyance, which in his case amounts to a positive affliction. So he cut that paragraph out, in accordance with the appended instruction, and pasted it in his hat, and was rejoiced in his inmost soul to think that he had found a relief from his annoyance. He hoped that Deacon Ashbury, who had frowned at him so often and so dreadfully for nodding, hadn't seen the paragraph, for the deacon sometimes slept under the preached word, and Mr. Bellamy wanted even to get with him.—Sunday morning found the good man in his accustomed place, devout and drowsy as ever.—The church was very comfortably filled with an attentive congregation, and Mr. Bellamy was soon cornered up in one end of the pew, and the strange young lady who sat next him was attended by a very small white dog, that looked like a roll of cotton batting with red eyes and a black nose. The opening exercises passed off without incident, and the minister hadn't got to secondly, when Mr. Bellamy suddenly roused himself, with a start from a doze from which he was drooping. His heart fairly stood still as he thought how nearly he had forgotten his recipe. He feared to attract any attention to himself, lest his precious method should be discovered, and slowly lifted his left foot from the footstool and held it about seven inches in the air. As he raised his foot the strange lady shrunk away from him in evident alarm. This annoyed Mr. Bellamy, and disconcerted him so that he was on the point of lowering his foot and whispering an explanation, when the dog, which had been quietly sleeping by the footstool opened its eyes, and seeing the uplifted foot slowly descending in its direction, hastily scrambled to its feet and backed away, barking and yelling terrifically. The young lady, now thoroughly alarmed, jerked her feet from off the footstool, which immediately flew up under the weight of Mr. Bellamy's foot, and the dog, excited by this additional catastrophe, fairly barked itself into convulsions. Deacon Ashbury, awakened by the racket, came tiptoeing and frowning down the aisle, bending his shaggy brows upon Mr. Bellamy, who actually believed that if he got much hotter he would break out in flames that not even the beaded perspiration that was standing out on his scarlet face could extinguish. The young lady rose to leave the pew, Mr. Bellamy rose to explain, and, as he did so, she was quite convinced of what she had before been suspicious, that he was crazy. She backed out of the pew and sought Deacon Ashbury's protection. Mr. Bellamy attempted to whisper an explanation to the deacon, but that austere official motioned him back into his seat, and, as the minister paused until the interruption should cease, said in a severe undertone that was heard all over the church:

"You've been dreaming again, Brother Bellamy."

Mr. Bellamy sank into his seat, quite covered with confusion as with a couple of garments and a bed quilt, and his unhappiness was greatly aggravated, when he looked up into the choir, and saw Driscoll convulsed with merriment, stuffing his handkerchief into his mouth and shaking with suppressed laughter.

After service, Mr. Bellamy, who was, all through the service, the centre of attraction for the entire congregation, waited for his pastor and made one more effort to explain his unfortunate escapade. But the minister, whose sermon had been quite spoiled by the affair, waved him to silence and said, quite coldly:

"Never mind, Brother Bellamy; don't apologize; you meant very well, I dare say, but if you make so much disturbance when you are awake, I believe I would prefer to have you sleep quietly through every sermon I preach."

Agricultural.

Manuring Trees.

This is what the *Journal of Chemistry* has to say on this point:

"There would seem to be no good reason why, if we wish to raise good orchard fruits, we should not manure our trees. People often look at trees growing on rocky hill sides, and argue therefrom that trees can grow without manure. They know that potatoes and other vegetables must have manure or they will not thrive, but they regard trees as a different order of vegetation, something that can thrive and flourish where nothing else would. But, in the case of trees on rocky hill-sides, the land is often anything but poor. The rocks themselves frequently contain valuable mineral matter, which, as the rock decays, is presented in a form that plants can feed upon. Then whatever vegetation grows among the rocks remains there to decay, and even leaves and other foreign substances that blow into the crevices formed by the rocks make a valuable plant food, on which the tree thrives. Indeed trees in apparently poor, rocky places are really much better off than many trees in orchards, where they are in what appears good land.

In more level land trees must be manured. In many cases, it is as necessary to the best success that trees have an occasional manuring as it is that any other crop should have manure. There have been many discussions as to whether manure for fruit trees should be applied broadcast or sowed in. For orchard trees there is no rule; it depends on circumstances. If the trees are on ground where vegetables are grown, the manure is, of course, turned in for the benefit of these crops, and the roots of the fruit-trees fight with those of the vegetables for some of it, and get it, too. But there are many orchards, where no crops are grown but the trees, and then it is an excellent practice to apply manure as a top dressing at least every other year, if you would have them bear an abundance.

The Importance of Agriculture.

What must be the feelings of happiness and contentment of the man who, by skillfully turning to proper account his intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of his land, has succeeded, without increased application of labor or capital, in gaining from it a permanent increase of produce? For such a result is not only a personal advantage to himself, but a most important benefit conferred upon all mankind.

How paltry and insignificant do all our discoveries and inventions appear, compared to what is in the power of the agriculturist to achieve!

All advances in arts and science are of no avail in increasing the conditions of human existence; and though a small fraction of society may, by their means, be gainers in material and intellectual enjoyment, the load of misery weighing upon the great mass of the people remain the same. A hungry man cares not for preaching, and a child that is to learn anything at school must not be sent there with an empty stomach.

Every step in advance, however, made by agriculture, serves to alleviate the sufferings and troubles of mankind, and to make the human mind susceptible and capable of appreciating the good and the beautiful that art and science presents to us. Improvements in agriculture constitute the only foundation for further progress in all other branches of knowledge.—*Liebig.*

Grass is King.

Charles Seymour, in an address before the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture says:

"British agriculture is almost perfection.—Taking the farmers of Great Britain as our instructors, we may derive some valuable hints from their experience. Of the fifty millions of acres under cultivation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, less than twelve millions of acres are devoted to 'white crops' or cereals; while over twenty-six millions of acres are kept in permanent pasturage; six millions of acres under clover and rotation grasses; and six millions of acres devoted to turnips and other vegetables. England, Wales, and Scotland and Ireland have about two and three-fourths millions of horses, ten millions of cattle, and over thirty millions of sheep. Repetition of white or grain crops is not permitted. Instead of the old process of restoring or resting land by keeping it fallow every fourth year, which was equivalent to the permanent withdrawal of one quarter of the tillable land from cultivation, the turnip crop, with its broad leaves that shield the soil from the rays of the sun, and with its nutritious roots that are fed before ripening to cattle and sheep, is resorted to as the most effectual method of benefitting both land and stock; as biennial plants derive their chief nourishment from the air, and do not exhaust the soil if used before they ripen."

A hog was dressed, last month, in Newton, Mass.,— a "Chester white," raised by E. J. Morris. It was 20 months old and weighed 1,004 pounds. When dressed the weight was 827, length 6 feet, 9 inches and distance about the girth 6 feet and 7 inches.

The *Country Gentleman* says: "An easy way to destroy Canada thistles is to plow them completely under, first before blossoming, and afterwards as soon as the first green point appears at the surface. We have completely killed large tracts in this way at a cost of six or seven dollars per acre.

Hints to Everybody.

The way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not too use it too much.

Settle often; have short accounts.

Trust no man's appearance; appearance is deceitful, perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit.

Beware of gaudy exterior; roughs usually dress well. The rich are plain; trust him, if any one, who carries but little on his back.

Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned, but make him pay quickly if there is any virtue in the law.

Whenever you meet a man who is profoundly fond of argument, you will meet one profoundly ignorant of the operation of the heart.

Mind your own affairs, let all the errors you see in others' management suggest correction in your own.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS,

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

FOR THE YEAR 1877

THE OLD RELIABLE

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER

ALMANAC,

now ready and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, Executor.

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

IMPROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20	Packets Flower Seeds, (per mail)	$ 1 00
8	Roses, "	1 00
10	Bedding Plants, "	1 00
12	Evergreens, "	5 00
6	Flowering Shrubs, "	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, D. B. DERSON,

Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

DIARIES, for 1877, cheap, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE**, which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.

June 15th, 1876.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INURSANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, NC.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept in a first class store. We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilizers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

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NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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DAILY EDITION.

One copy one year,	$5.00
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Daily Observer,	one year	$8.00
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[Late Assistant Post-Master General]

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STRUPE'S LEATHER

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices, by R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NEW BOOKS!

"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"

BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher).

Best novel of the season.

Third supply almost exhausted.

"SIGNA" by Ouida.

HOOSIER MOSAICS.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargain are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE. There is a stitching machine on Depot street, adjoining Mr. Thomas' lot of which are corner on. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY. With single and double Harness.
SULKY.
WAGON. One horse.

Apply at the PRESS OFFICE or ZEVELY'S BOOK STORE.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.—14-tf.

J. H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

NEW PAPETRIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aurora Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note
up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of all the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The best is always good and in Life Insurance it will cost less than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends can be and are greater, in dueing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.

Salem, N. C. March 8, 1876.—10

Scribner's Monthly,

An Unrivalled Literary Magazine.

When Scribner's issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high water-mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ideal of their excellence—they believe there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them.

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated) by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

FOREIGN TRAVEL,

we have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Sauntering About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American" in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

NICHOLAS MINTURN,

By Dr. Holland, the Editor.

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "fed to a woman's apron strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world, to fathom the mystery and life with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science" by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various hands, papers on

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